

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXII.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORN,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

HEADQUARTERS, PROCTORY.

Major Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, Headquartermers of Kentucky, No. 107 Seventh street, between Chestnut and Main. Brig. Gen. John T. Boyle, Walnut, between Fourth and Main. Col. Julius Fosset, Assistant Inspector General of Cavalry, corner of Third and Main. Major Gen. George L. M. Seward, United States Minister to Mexico, Washington, D. C. Major Gen. Charles T. Burnside, Chief Paymaster for Kentucky, No. 107 Seventh street, between Chestnut and Main. Capt. W. F. Harris, United States Quartermaster, Main street, above No. 107.

Gov. and Secretary of State, No. 521 Sixth street. Adj. Gen. John W. Fineall, Headquarters Kentucky, Blue Grass, some location. Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Kentucky State Guard for Louisville and Jefferson county, Sixth street, between Main and Market. Brig. Gen. W. A. Dunbar, Quartermaster General Kentucky Volunteers, Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky. State Auditor, Main street, next to Bank of Kentucky. State Treasurer, same location.

From NASHVILLE.—Dr. A. F. Wheaton, who has been compelled to resign from the 11th Michigan on account of ill health, has reached this city from Nashville, which place he left on Sunday. He has favored us with files of the Nashville Union, which contain the latest news from the blockaded capital of Tennessee. There is no lack of amusement there; on Saturday there were seven entries to a running match on the race track, and a race meet of a single match. The theatre is open with Miss Constance, Miss Daffield, Miss Anna, Miss Wright, Misses of the 10th Illinois, giving their Zouave drill as a specialty. Miss Camille Uzzo, the violinist, is there, and announces a musical entertainment, to which the Union soldiers are invited, saying she is truly a musical enchantress, and her bow is no present as the wand of Prospero, which bade the Bohemian harp of Ariel bid the balmy winds of the enchanted Isle.

Partial information. To the public.

But still the city is encircled with squads of cavalry, which have destroyed bridges and rendered foraging very difficult. The main rebel force is about seven miles out, near the Insane Asylum, and strongly fortified. They make attacks on the advance and rear guards of foraging parties, but never attempt the centres, as their principal object is anamorce. The communication with this city is almost entirely cut off, and in consequence of the interruption of the business of the pay department of the United States service at that point, caused by the exertions of the guerrillas who have been aided and countenanced by their rebel friends within the city, the laborers on the public works cannot be paid. To prevent their families from being subject to want and suffering General Negley has issued a general order by subscription or active support to the Southern Confederacy, shall be required to advance to the United States Government the sum set opposite their names, to be received by Captain Morton, who will apply the money to the payment of the workmen employed by him as Chief Engineer.

The Union says that a few days since, when the family of Governor Johnson, consisting of his wife, daughter, two sons, and son-in-law arrived at Murfreesboro on their way to Nashville, with a pass, and guard assigned them by the War Department at Richmond, Forrest, who was at Murfreesboro, refused to let the party pass his lines, swearing the Confederate War Department had no authority over his lines, and that "If Jesus Christ were to come from Heaven he shouldn't pass his lines." It was only after the intercession of prominent secessionists that the party was allowed to proceed to Nashville. Forrest has thus settled one point decidedly, and that is, that he disclaims all connection with the Confederate army, and acts only as an independent freebooter. He of course cannot claim the protection and treatment of a prisoner of war, as he is every captured.

The trick resorted to by rebel sympathizers here, of fabricating groundless reports relative to military events, designed to stir up and feed sedition and treason, is of course repeated by the disloyal citizens of Nashville. One of these rumors was that a courier had reached headquarters from Gen. Buell, stating that his force had been cut to pieces. To put a stop to such daring mendacity, it is officially announced that the circulation of such falsehoods is a grave offence, subjecting their authors to the severest military punishment, and that all persons found guilty of fabricating these malicious falsehoods will be dealt with as traitors, spies, and enemies of the public safety.

A party of guerrillas seized a bundle of late Louisville and Cincinnati papers on Friday, and burned them, the news contained in them being very unfavorable, we suppose. The Union safely says: "The man who would stop a fellow-creature bringing a 'tote' newspaper to NASHVILLE ought to be burned up, poisoned, hung, drawn, and quartered."

THE LAST LEXINGTON AFFAIR.—It has been frequently asked why so very small a force re-entered Lexington last week, a force manifestly inadequate to hold their position. Dr. Moore, Surgeon of the 3d Ohio Cavalry, tells us that a detachment from the 3d and 4th Ohio Cavalry regiments were ordered from Camp Dick Robinson as an escort to a bearer of despatches from Gen. McCook to Lexington. They accomplished this duty on the 17th, and as their horses were completely fatigued, the whole force which numbered only 230 all told, went out to Ashland for the night intending to resume their return march next morning. About half-past two, however, their pickets were captured by Morgan's horse, and a dash made upon the main body, the members of which were partly mounted. Morgan, who had the advantage of a location on the hill, while the men were in an enclosed field, could make no charges, but they fought desperately for a quarter of an hour, and were compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers singly or in squads, until Major Seibell, of the 3d Ohio cavalry, who was commanding the detachment, saw further resistance was useless, and gave up the unequal contest. About 30 managed to escape. Morgan's Brigade Surgeon stated the rebel force at 3,400, with 8 mountain howitzers, and acknowledged the loss of 11 killed and 15 wounded, but 6 more dead were subsequently found behind a log pile. Our casualties were 4 killed and 8 wounded. All the officers of the 3d Ohio who belonged to the detachment were present.

THE 3D KENTUCKY CAVALRY.—This regiment is now organized and encamped at Bowlin's, a strong military position below Owenton, Ky., and is composed of two battalions recruited from Cos. Sharp and Nestor, separately, and recently consolidated. It is commanded by the following field and staff officers, viz: Col. W. C. Shanks of Hartford, and Lieut. Col. A. W. H. M. of Owen county. The Major, N. Lightfoot, of Hawesville, W. R. Kenney of Lebanon, and J. H. Stott, of Owenton. The Adj'tant, G. J. Blewett, is also from Hawesville. The regiment's Surgeons, Brown and Swan, are of Brandenburg, Ky. The companies are commanded by Captains Hambleton, Johnson, Harrison, Hill, H. W. Payne, Bennett, Barker, Dial, Samuels, and Webb, who are energetically drilling them for efficient service. They are the best soldiers material in the country, and are rapidly improving in military discipline. Local citizens may now expect protection, while the guerrillas of the Green river country will be punished in a suitable manner. A few more good men can branch an immediate acceptance in this active branch of our country's service.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

NUMBER 280.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 23.—Gen. S. Granger—

—was of Gen. Granger's household, Paris, to Paris, we referred to Major General Gordon Granger and not to Brigadier General Robt S. Granger. The many names of the latter, in this city, will be pleased to learn that he has no way disappointed their high expectations. He will be remembered as one of the brave officers, a Major in the Regular Army, whom the unfortunate Twigs could not sell to the Confederates in Texas. After his exchange he was for some time the efficient commander of the Louisville military post, from which he was promoted to the Court-house at Frankfort, Pendleton county, set fire to the building, and was then in command of the Louisville militia. The General has command of a division in Buell's army, that of the lamented Jackson, we believe. May his fame be as bright as that of hero's, and his fate less sad.

A terrible accident occurred on the farm of C. F. Kopp, near Newport, Kentucky, on Monday by the explosion of a bomb-shell which was carelessly thrown down by a soldier who was handling it. There were present at the time of the explosion seven persons, viz: Mr. Christian Kopp, his wife, and five soldiers, one of whom was wounded.

Brig. Lt. Col. W. H. Jackson, of the 11th Michigan, was severely injured, and a number of his men were slightly wounded. The General has command of a division in Buell's army, that of the lamented Jackson, we believe. May his fame be as bright as that of hero's, and his fate less sad.

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On Monday morning, the 24th, the General

LEHIGH CANTON RAILROAD.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the bridge at Fairmont was completed last evening, and trains will pass over it to-day. Two more bridges (Robertson's and Keller's) have to be rebuilt before the cars can run to Cincinnati. Between the latter place and Lexington there is but one bridge (Stone) burnt. It is thought trains will commence running daily to Lexington in the course of ten days.

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Per Daily Journal, delivered in the city, \$10.00
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL, \$10.00
Daily per year, \$6.00
Country half (half sheet per year), \$5.00
Country half (quarter sheet per year), \$3.00
Ari-Weekly per year, \$1.00
Two months per year, \$0.50
Weekly per year, \$0.25
Two months per year, \$0.125
All other papers out of the city, \$10.00 per year
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

OUR DAILY JOURNAL, THE LINES AGAINST US, DAILY:
1 insertion, \$7.50; 2 insertions, \$15.00; 30 pages, \$10.00
2 insertions, \$12.00; 3 months, \$30.00
3 insertions, \$18.00; 6 months, \$60.00
4 insertions, \$24.00; 12 months, \$120.00
5 insertions, \$30.00; 18 months, \$180.00
6 insertions, \$36.00; 24 months, \$240.00

Wants. For Sale or Rent, for Hires, and such notices, and other papers, \$10.00 per year.
Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents. Obituaries 50 cents
and more. Papers, one dollar a square for first insertion, and \$10.00 cents for each additional insertion. All other papers, 20 cents a line; each additional insertion, 10 cents a line. Papers, 20 cents a line. Editorials, where there is advertising, incents a line for first insertion, and \$10.00 cents for each additional insertion. Expenses for all notices, \$10.00 cents per word. All notices must be registered letter, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

GUO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.
PAUL H. SHIPMAN, Local Editor & Reporter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

A Maryland correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that Gen. McClellan has been opposed to making any advance until spring, and that nothing but the advice of the President and the urgent demand of the American people has induced him to arrange his plans for moving upon the enemy. If we believed that McClellan has been seriously in favor of going into winter quarters, we should certainly give him up as a hopeless case. But we believe nothing of the sort.

At any rate, we presume it is now a settled fact that the Army of the Potomac will move upon the rebels, and move soon. Certainly it should move soon, for October is drawing to a close, and rains and deep mud usually come with the coming of November. We expect a battle in a few days, and if one take place, it will probably be beyond all parallel in this war. Considering the immense magnitude of the opposing forces and the momentous importance of the issues involved, we can of course look for nothing but a struggle most desperately contested on both sides. Neither side can afford to be beaten. To its defeat would be a terrible thing; to the rebel Confederacy it would be death. Let the shock come.

If our army is victorious in the pending battle, we trust that the victory will be a whole one. We have had quite enough half-victories—enough issues from which nothing resulted. We have a right to expect that no Gen. Miles or Col. Tom Ford or Harper's Ferry will figure in the next great fight, but that the rebel army will be routed and pursued and pressed upon until every semblance of an army shall be crushed out of it.

We hope that our military authorities both in Kentucky and at Washington are fully alive to the great importance of defending Nashville. The falling of that city into the hands of the rebels would be a very serious disaster to the Union cause.

But everybody must see, that, without the adoption of vigorous measures on our part, Nashville is in great danger. There is a very considerable rebel force now at Murfreesboro, only thirty miles from Nashville. Forrest's guerrilla, at least three thousand strong, are provoking continually at no great distance off. John C. Breckinridge at the head of his forces was a few days ago at Chattanooga, supposed to be on his way to Bragg and Bragg, with an army of seventy or eighty thousand men, has no doubt gone into Tennessee with a determination to strike a blow if possible that shall do something toward retrieving the disgrace of his late flight from Kentucky. Now when we consider that the great Chattanooga Railroad, passing through Knoxville, is in full working order to Murfreesboro, and that the rolling stock upon it is immense, we can readily understand with what facility and celerity a rebel force of probably more than a thousand men, should strike for Nashville or its vicinity, as we cannot help fearing that the enemy, who recently made such an extraordinary time in the Southeastern portion of our State, will show themselves at the Tennessee capital too soon for Buell to intercept them. The rebels may lack food, lack clothing, lack arms, lack transportation, lack a thousand things, but they never lack the power of rapid movement. It is to the exercise of this power, more than to any or all things else, that they are indebted for nearly or quite all of the advantages they have won and expect to be indebted for all they may win hereafter.

We lately looked for Kentucky to be the theatre of the next battle of the West, but we are not unwilling that the honor should be long to gallant Tennessee.

Look at this!—A large number of sick and wounded soldiers, some of them Federal troops and many of them rebels, have been lying at Perryville since the late battle at that place. We mentioned a few days ago, that some of the leading secessionists of Louisville were making earnest application to the Sanitary Committee here for food, clothes, bedding, medicines, and all other necessities, to be sent to the rebel portion of the sufferers. The Committee gladly did everything they possibly could, sending all needed supplies of every description to the invalids, Federal and rebels alike. The secession applicants to the Committee could not have asked for greater liberality.

But mark the sequel. Large supplies, furnished by the Committee for the loyal and rebel sick and wounded, were forwarded by the train that was captured by John Morgan at Cox's Creek. None need ask what disposition the freebooter made of them. Of course he appropriated such of them as he wanted for his own gang, and the rest he deliberately set fire to and burned. He was told that they were intended not more for the relief of the Federal sufferers than of his own friends left to our mercy by Bragg's retreating army, but the appeal might as well have been made to a fiend.

Thus, while Federal beneficence contributes necessities and comforts for the rebel sick and wounded at the earliest intimation of rebel sympathizers, a rebel band, honored and half idolized by all the rebels of the country, lies in wait to steal and destroy the noble contribution. Truly it is a most revolting spectacle. It is a scandal and a shame upon human nature. Nobly dreamt a year and a half ago that such a thing could ever be. And such a thing could not have been before the spirit of treason made some men half-brutes, half devils.

And now we cannot shut out from our minds the reflection, that those very rebels, who solicited from our Sanitary Committee contributions for the rebel sick and wounded at Perryville, are undoubtedly upholders and applauders of Morgan's whole course of conduct. They uphold him in all his deeds. They may feel some regret that their friends near the late battle-ground have failed to get the articles needed for them, but, none of them will fail to justify Morgan's policy of wholesale robbery and destruction. We suppose they will now go back to the Committee, and argue that, inasmuch as their favorite chief had stolen and burned the supplies forwarded for their Perryville friends, it is the Committee's solemn duty to send new supplies to them immediately, taking the chance of the repetition of Morgan's Cox Creek feat either by himself or some of his accomplices.

Every day the rebels are permitted to keep possession of their capital is a day lost.

In MEMORIAM.—Our beloved and lamented friend, James W. Lynd, of Redwood, Minnesota, was, we have just definitely learned, one of the earliest victims of the horrible Indian massacre. Our deceased friend was the son of the Rev. Dr. Lynd, the eminent Baptist divine, and was formerly a resident of Covington in this State.

Inheriting equally from his learned and accomplished mother a *physique* at once vigorous and refined, and a native spirit corresponding daintiness and susceptibility, he was constitutionally a pioneer, a scholar, and a poet. Having received, under his father's skillful auspices, a fine general and cultural education, and deeply and naturally imbued with an unpretending but soul-stirring love of all that is romantic and beautiful in life and nature, he was a worshiper of Art, a proficient in Music, and not only a *connoisseur* of polite letters, but himself, although he had published little, a gifted and instructive author. With the passion for the wild and picturesque that know no bounds, he became, long before his removal to Minnesota, singularly interested in the Indian character, and constantly sought himself of every opportunity and resource to acquaint himself with the legends, traditions, languages, and ethno-ology of the aborigines. He covered the walls of his apartments in college with Indian words, and learned to speak the language or rather languages of the Dakota with the fluency and idiomatic intonations of the natives themselves. With all the enthusiasm of a *revero* and the indefatigability of an antiquary, he removed nine years ago directly into the midst of those whom he so much loved to study. Setting at *Traverse des Sioux* this office, and a *carre* of his own, he pursued his studies with a ardor which has not been equaled in the paper, 20 cents a line; each additional insertion, 10 cents a line. Editorials, where there is advertising, incents a line for first insertion, and \$10.00 cents for each additional insertion. Expenses for all notices, \$10.00 cents per word. All notices must be registered letter, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES.

ON THE 25th ULT., MY SON ROBERT ALEXANDER left school, informing his companions that he was going into the ranks of the large army of rebels. He had been a good boy, and had obtained any favor of him whatever.

He was tall and slender, his light hair and gray-blue eyes, officers in our army or others will be sure to notice him. We will entitle ourselves to the lasting gratitude of his distressed

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22, 1862. D. W. DODGE.

once peaceful and happy homes to fight against their own brothers and friends—against their own principles. They have frozen, they have starved, they have been murdered, tormented, and distressed in almost every possible way we can imagine. Under the broad protecting wings of our great free government the mountain valleys and regions of Eastern Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, Western North Carolina and Northern Georgia became densely populated with hardy, brave, and loyal-hearted people. How few have escaped the rebel conscript law and reign of terror! Scarce twelve regiments of them are now in our Union lines, mostly under Major General Morgan in Kentucky, though they are scattered through our loyal Kentucky and other Union regiments far and wide by ones and in squads, almost like lost sheep among strangers. They are the last at Craft's Orchard in pursuing the flying enemy? Do not, O my friends, let us be guided by the conduct of these Border-volunteers from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the marked propriety of their conduct, to be communicated to us from various sources. Some of them have not even received the advance pay of thirteen dollars—some have received the advance, but not yet, and have been in the service many months, we think over one year. They left their families at home to serve the Union cause, and during all this dreary interval not a ray of intelligence has been passed upon their to some from their beloved homes. They do not know the fate of their wives and children, but when the hour of the struggle and battle opened up the defenseless by the way, we can see that banner which long years ago waved over the bloody battle-fields of our forefathers in the long war with haughty England, and which has commanded the admiration and respect of all civilized nations of the earth, ay, until that same old flag, under whose victorious folds fought and suffered my own aged father and grandfather, who are now weeping for it to return, shall again float over free and happy millions from ocean to ocean and from lakes to the gulf; if, indeed, not from pole to pole, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth—until the fair Goddess of Liberty shall enthroned forever in this glorious temple of liberty, to bless all future ages with peace, happiness, and holiness forever, and when mankind shall enjoy the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

PETER H. GARISHAM,
Corporal Co. F, 2d Regt Ky. Cavalry.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

ON THE 25th ULT., MY SON ROBERT ALEXANDER left school, informing his companions that he was going into the ranks of the large army of rebels. He had been a good boy, and had obtained any favor of him whatever.

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ON THE 25th ULT., MY SON ROBERT ALEXANDER left school, informing his companions that he was going into the ranks of the large army of rebels. He had been a good boy, and had obtained any favor of him whatever.

He was tall and slender, his light hair and gray-blue eyes, officers in our army or others will be sure to notice him. We will entitle ourselves to the lasting gratitude of his distressed

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ON THE

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

In the absence of Gen. Schenck, on account of illness, the second division of the army of the Ohio has fallen under the command of General Fry, and we are gratified to learn that our gallant friend Colonel John M. Harlan has been placed in command of the second brigade of the same division.

GENERAL PRENTISS'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTURE AMONG THE REBELS—General B. M. Prentiss, of Illinois, who was captured with his brigade by the rebels at the battle of Shiloh, received the compliment of a serenade at Washington recently, and responded in an entertaining speech. He told the story of his experiences in the South as follows:

Singing Patriotic Songs in Capture—"We

were marched the day after our capture, both

of them, in two miles, without food, they having

taken their last meal on the morning of that

night, and were marched to Corinth, placed

in a camp, and there remained until

the morning of Tuesday, when they were

removed to a camp near Corinth, and were

left there to the mercy of the rebels.

Revolts of the Rebels—"The

resolution that a Joint Committee be ap-

pointed to treat with the rebels on the subject, and to report to the next Convention.

The resolution was adopted.

Protest—Judge Chambers, of Maryland, asked the following document be placed on the records:

"We, the undersigned delegates of the General Convention, deeming the passage of the proposed Constitution (122) a species of compact, without which it would be difficult to secure the rights of the people, and dangerous consequences as a precedent, and with a view to present to the members of Congress our earnest and determined disapprobation of the proposed Constitution, resolved our solemn and deliberate protest, which we make for the following reasons:

"1st. This house has no jurisdiction over the subject of religion. The question is concerning the religious department of the church in the United States. It has no spiritual power.

"2d. It has no authority in matters

political, except to the extent of its

own election.

"3d. It has no power to interfere with the religious opinions of the people.

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